WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING at S.-O'DONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. John Brougham, J. O. Bung, W. S. Andrews, U. B. Phillips, T. E. Morris M. at E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BLEE-Mr. G. L. For and full company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

THIS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH-YOUNG ACTRESS.
M. Lamb, the Webb Sisters, the Fowler Sisters and full company,
Grad German Opera Choras. A gargeous Findle, THE ELFIN
DELia.

THIS EVENING AS B-THEO. THOMASS ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Sixty much concern.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at a THE NICOLO TROUPE-SPORTS OF
ATLAS-LIVING LADDER-AERIAL BARS. Roberto Nicolo,
the Wonder of the Age. Millie Delphine, and Mile. Ross.

THIS EVENING THE HANLON BROTHERS STAR COM-

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-RICHELIEU-M. James Sizza, Mr. M. W. sollogwell, Mr. John Nunau, Miss Alice Gray.

#### Bneinces Notices.

NEVER-FAILING SAPETY AND SUCCESS. -MRS. WINS-LOW'S SOOTHING STATP Is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are efficied during the process of techning. It has stood the test of 20 years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colin and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle.

ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- Every day beings fresh testimony to the value of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HARR. It restores gray hair to its original color, stops the falling out. harp. It restores gray hair to its original color, stops the falling out, hospe the head clean, and imparts new life and atrength to the weak out hair. Sold by all reliable druggists and at my office, No. 1,123 SARAH A. CHRYALTER, M. D.

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THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACRINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE BASE FOR FAMILY WAR. EXIMPTIC S. M. CO., No. 541 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

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All the worst forms of Rhoumatism are being daily creat by Marcaire's Great Respective Research. This wonderful idedicate over falls, and thousands who have suffered exercisitive goody for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

WILLOOK & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Its seem is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wost, than the cocketisth,"—— Judge's Report at the "Island Park Treal." Bend for the "Report" and samples of Work containing book kinds of Bookse on the same piece of goods.

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THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—
The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and circlians 1,699
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freedulent imilations of his extents.

Neuralis, Gost, Asthma oured by Dr. Frank's Rakomaric R nor. Purely vagetable. Reduced from \$10 to \$2 per bottle; Age tecasa Barnes & Co. A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheumatism,

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Howe Sewing Machine Company.—Elias Howe, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

## New Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by the Atlantic Cable to yesterday.
Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Austria,
Bararia and Hesso Damstadt. The Prussians are evacuations Bohemia. The Emperor Napoleon will cade Venetia
direct to Italy. A responsible ministry is to be formed in
Hungary. The Turks have commenced hostilities against
the insurrectionary Christians in Candia. Ex-Gov.
Egre has arrived in Eugland, and demonstrations in his
Caror and against him have taken place.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the State of Kentucky it appears that there are 30 schools for colored children in the State, with an average attendance of 2,328 scholars. The average pay of laborers is \$12 per month, wit rations, in the tobacco district it averages from \$2000 \$30 per month. Crops, with the exception of wheat will be greater than ever before.

High Rock Spring, Saratoga, was reopened yesterday; the event was celebrated with great spirit. There was a procession of military, firenge, and citizens, through the principal streets. Wm. L. stone, esq. made an eloquent and scholarly address, descriptive of the antiquities connected with the famous springs.

Advices from Management

Advices from Mexico state that Hirejosea and all the of-fices, civil and mileary, surrendered to Canales, who now is in command a Matamoros. Canales has sent a per-temptory order to Gen. Lew Wallace to deliver up the acuss and argumnition taken and held by him on the American sale. Yesterday was the third day of the National Conven-

tion of Spiritualists, now being held at Providence. It we chiefly devoted to a pic-nic and clam-bake. In the groung a resolution favorable to impartial suffrage for all colors of both sexes was adopted.

In St. Louis, on Monday and Tuesday, there were 260 nterments of deaths from cholera: in Philadelphia 9 The second day of the Horse Fair at Cleveland was more successful than on the previous day. No well-known horses ran, and the time made hardly worthy of note. To-day Dexter, Butler and Patchen are the contestants in

Col. Wynkoop, Special Indian Agent, says that the sports of Indian outrages on the road to Denver and says F6 are untrue. They are very peacable, and wil, Sapta Fé are antrue. La thinks, so continue.

A patition signed by nearly every Union man in New Orleans, asking protection from Congress and the loyal sitisons of the nation, is now on its way North.

The Fenian prisoners in Missouri are to be released, the United States Attorney-General having issued directions by a nolle proseque to be entered in all the cases.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

A Radical Union Convention has been held in North Carolina. Resolutions were passed indorsing the call and principles set forth for a Convention of Southern Loyalists, to be held in Philadelpnia on the 3d of September, and stating that though it is the dearest wish of their hearts that the Old North State should take her place again in the connection of the North State should take wish of their hearts that the councils of the Nation, yet they were willing to remain as they are indefinitely rather than allow red-handed traitors to control them.

At Bangor, Me., a grand Union mass meeting has been hold. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts was the principal speaker. He was particularlely severe on the "my policy" of the President, and said: "Congress was charged with vindictiveness toward the Rebels; but whoever made that charge, whether occupying the Presidential or any other chair, uttered a foul calumny."

At a Republican Union Convention field at White Plains, Col. James A. Hamilton was appointed to address he Convention of Southern Unionists, to be held in this delphia on the 3d of September.

The Ron. D. A. Pinney of Crawford County, a stanch Radical Republican, has been nominated for Congress in the XXth District, Pennsylvania.

## CITY NEWS.

City NEWS.

Cisolers is rapidly abating. Only 5 certificates of death from this cause were received during the 24 hours ending at 2 p. m. yesterday. During the week ending day before yesterday, the Sanitary Superintendent reports 84 cases and 55 deaths. For the week anding yesterday, Bröcking gave 82 cases and 61 deaths. The Metropolitan Board of feelith yesterday determined to purchase 200 gallons of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes, and passed a reconstitution directing the Superintendent to fundigate the house No. 36 Trinity-place with sulphurous acid gas. The steam ship Bayaria, now at Quarantine, will be allowed to dischip Bavaria, now at Quarantine, will be allowed to dis-oberge hat cabin passengers and carno at her dock in the \$225 to moreov morning.

Mayor Hoffman received official information yesteriay that the Prosident would visit this city on Wednesday next, en route West. He will arrive at noon, and leave for West Point the following morning. On Monday next the Common Council hold a meeting, when arrangements will be made to tender the freedom of the city to the President, and afford him an opportunity to receive his President, and afford him an opportunity to r friends in the Governor's room in the City Hall.

At Bellevne Gardan, foot of Eightieth-st., the long expected Fenian pic-nic takes place to-day. Manahan's band will be in attendance, and speeches will be made by Mr. Stephens and others. On Thursday next the Fenian Sente hold a meeting at President Roberts's headquarters. The R. W. Grand Encampment, I. O. of O. F's. of New-York, have adjourned, after the installation of Grand officers for the ensuing year.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Geld closed at 504, after selling at 1494 and 151 during the day. For each gold as high as 4 per cent per day has been paid, and there is a growing soarcity, caused by the constant demand for duties. Relief can only come from sales by the demand for duties. Relief can only come from sales by the for Custom-House purposes. Government stocks are lower and offered quite freely at the decline. Money is in more demand, and new business on call is done at 5-26 per cent. Loans are left running at 4 per cent, but this is under the market. Commercial paper is 5-27 per cent, and rates favor the lender. Exchange is dull and lower. In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 14,000 bush. Corn at 440., and to Glasgow, per steamer. 100 bbls. Flour on private terms.

On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found European Correspondence; Religious Matters; National Teachers' Association; Law Intelligence; Book Re-views; Commercial and Market Reports.

#### The Campaign Tribune.

The following are a few of the letters received by us. nelosing subscriptions to THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. Let clubs be formed at every Post-Office, that people may

WELLSVILLE, Alleghany Co., New-York, Aug. 16, 1363. WELLSVILLE, Alleghany Co., New-York, Aug. 10, 1505.
To the Polither of The N. Y. Tribbune.
Siz. Inclosed you will find \$20, for which you will send to me flity (50) copies of The Weekly Temurk, at this office for three mouths, as par your advertisement. Yours, etc..

[A Johnson man up to the New-Orleans massacre.]

ONLING COUNTY SURRODATE'S OFFICE. I.

ONLING COUNTY SURRODATE'S OFFICE. I.

To the Publisher of the N. Y. Tribune.
Siz. Pleass send to mr address 100 copies of your Campaign Thinking. I send you my check for \$50. We have a great and most important work before us.

Hillsdale. Aug. 14, 1666.

HILLSDALE, Aug. 14, 1866.

To the Publisher of the N. Y. Tribon.

Six Inclosed find my check for \$30. Please send 100 copies weekly to this office three months. Deeming if the duty of every loyal man, and especially Posimasters, to do what they can to counterant the effect of the inducence of Copperhoads, I take this method of doing my share.

Yours, &c.,

J. R. S.

To the Publisher of The N. V. Tvidence.

Post Overon, Baravia, N. V., August 20, 1866.

Siz. Linchess with this P. O. order for \$100, for which seemen to my address, 150 copies of your Weekly Carracome, to my address, 150 copies of your Weekly Carracome, to my address, 150 copies of your Weekly Carracome, those the fight will be brought down to the plain question on the amendments to the Constitution. Yours, &c.

prestion on the amendments to the Constitution. Yours, &c., Magnashoville, Sanatoga Co., N. Y., Ang. 21, 1896.

To the Politicher of The N. V. Tribines.

Sin. Please and 19 copies of The Waxket Tennenz for three months to my address, beginning with the next member. I inclose dreft for \$11.59.

I have got this list since receiving your offer for clubs in the same Wasket of that Friday, and probably have not spent as hour in doing it. It will doubtless be the means of increasing the Union majority in November four or five votes, for a good that are of them have berelecter voted. "Democratic."

A similar club of 25 to 100 subscribers could easily be secured a nearly avery Pout-Office in the Loyal Sistes, and would probable subscribers in the large of the secure of the subscribers and would be starting to trainer. Is there not so much as one man is every town sho will spend the time measurer to make anch a canwass? Yours, for Equal Rights.

Mechanicville, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

We have a report from Washington, which we eredit, that Gen. Putt. Sheridan has been "relieved" from his command, and Gen. J. B. Steedman sout down to take his place. This change speaks for itself.

Gov. Curtin "turns the cold shoulder," as The Post expresses it, to Southern Unionists by requesting the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania to attend the September Convention and assure it of the thorough sympathy of the Union party.

The Kentuckians-Mr. Duvall's supporters-have been burning the school-houses of the freedmen and committing other outrages not altogether in the interest of education. Not till the military authorities allowed the responsible and intelligent blacks to carry arms were these atrocities abated.

enemies. The State has been surrendered to the rebellion, and till Congress is able to enforce the laws the cowardly spirit of revenge and riot will rage in New-Orleans.

We shall not be surprised to hear definitely tha Gen. Howard has been removed, and Gen. Davis Till son, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Burean in Georgia, appointed to succeed him. The dif ference in ability and reputation between these gentlemen is not wider tha the difference between the principles and measures they represent. Howard will be forced to resign, no doubt, because he befriended the loyal and the oppressed, advocated the Freedmen's Bureau, and must have shared, in common with thousands of veterans, a soldier's horror and disgust over the das tardly murders in New-Orleans. Tillson will fit his place as the President has made it -- for this man planted disgrace on the grave of every martyred Union soldier in Georgia. Gen. Howard, a Christian and a soldier. was called to do a certain work. Tillson will yery likely be chosen not to do it. With the man whom Fullerton found praiseworthy at the head of the Bureau, and Steedman commanding in New-Orleans, what more could a good Rebel wish ?

## THE SIAMESE CONVENTION.

The intrigue to overthrow the Republican-Union partf and restore the Copperheads to power began in conspiracy and is continued in fraud. Its masterspirit is he who urged, just after Lincoln's first election, that the Republicans should repudiate the disinctive principle whereon they had won their National triumph-that of inflexible resistance to the further extension of Slavery-and consent to establish Slavery by law in all territory south of 36° 30'. In the darkest hour of our great struggle, he gave up the editorship of his journal expressly and avowedly on the assumption that Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom had perverted the War for the Union into a War for Abolition. And now-having negotiated an alliance between his personal followers and the McClellanites of Vecize them, at certain localities where they are phy-1864-he commends the concern to public favor in such deceptive phrases as the following:

"Those who united to put down the Rebellion of party, and were recently assembled and represented in the Philagelphia National Union Convention, propose to remain united in their action until peace, union and prosperity, return the States and the people.

With this view, and in this spirit loval Democrats and dministration Republicats have UNITED in a CALL for a STATE

-There were in this State not less than Two Hundred Voters who sympathized with the Rebellion. They were not generally Disunionists; they hoped and expected that the Union would somehow be restored: but they held that the first step toward this result was the discomfiture and overthrow of Lincoln and his abettors in "making war on the South." Among them may be instanced:

Horatio Seymour, who, early in 1861, proposed to a friend that New-York should avert the impending ivil war by seeking admission into the Southern Con-

Gustarus W. Smith, and Mansfield Lorell, who, in

enlisting in the wicked War which Lincoln was

waging against the South: Gen. John A. Green of Syracuse, who, in 1863, publicly found fault with the Rebel Gen. Pemberton for having surrendered Vicksburg prematurely; insisting that he might have held out for some time longer.

The Hon. Ben. Wood, whose journal was always and earnestly devoted to the Rebel cause throughout; insisting that the Rebellion could never be put down, and doing its very utmost to prevent enlistments in the armies of the Union.

-We might continue this list at pleasure; but why need we? Every intelligent person knows some one or more among his neighbors who was not, and never pretended to be, in favor of putting down the Rebellion, but predicted and hoped that "Lincoln's nigger war" would result in his discomfiture and overthrow.

You, reader! know two or more of this stamp of politicians! Look around you and see if they are not all, without one exception, supporting the Philadelphia "arm-in-arm" movement and its echo in this State! Do you know one voter in this State, whose heart was with the Rebel armies throughout our great struggle, who is not to-day supporting the Weed-and-Dean-Richmond coalition and expecting to vote for the candidates of its Siamese State Convention? And

what is true here is essentially true everywhere. At least nineteen-twentieths of the votes that can possibly be obtained for the Albany ticket will be cast by men who, if they voted at all in 1864, voted for McClellan. The Times knows this as well as we do. It only hopes to carry off so many of the Lincoln voters of 1864 as, united with all those for McClellan, will form a majority. It has gone square over to the Sham Democracy, and is seeking to drag its readers after it. To effect this, it is trying to deceive them. If they follow it to the polls, they will there find themselves hand-in-hand with every Copperhead in their election district and confronting every unchanged Republican. Such is the enter ainment whereto Weed and Raymond are now coaxing them. Men of true heart and patriotic impulse! spurn the toils of your betrayers, and stand firm for Justice and Liberty to All!

### MISSOURI.

The people of Missouri remodeled their Constitution while most of the Rebels were absent in Price's army. They abolished Slavery, and provided that the Right of Suffrage should be restricted to those who were loyal to the Union during our great trial. Every one who applies to be registered as a voter must awear that he did not fight for nor sympathize with the Slaveholders' Reballion

The War being over, the Reisels have returned, and want to rote. The Constitution says they shall not; but they mean to override the Constitution. So Frank Blair-who has succeeded Price in commandundertook to vote last year without taking the oath, sned the election officers who refused his vote, and was beaten. The Court decided that he could not vote without taking the oath.

Gov. Fletcher voted against ratifying the new Cousstitution; but it was adopted, and he will aphold and enforce the laws to the extent of his ability. Still, the Rebels and Rebel-sympathizers are determined to vote, and thousands of them will doubtless do so. They are the boys who used to poll six or eight thousand votes in Kansas, when they had not over two thousand voters there, and all these residents of Missouri, who had come over on purpose to vote; and their right hand has not forgot its ounning.

The leading Copperheads of the State, having attended the Philadeiphia Convention, proceeded thence to Washington, and urged the President to help them out as he did their New-Orleans brothren last month. Says The N. Y. Times:

allowed the responsible and intelligent blacks to carry arms were these atrocities abated.

After October I no rations are to be issued by the Freedmen's Bureau except to regularly organized hospitals. This order is too aweeping to be approved, though if it will compel the States to make proper provision for their poor some good will result. Unfortunately, the order is to take effect in the Fall and Winter, when the freedmen are most likely to suffer.

A terrible picture of Rebel insolence is drawn in the appeal for protection which the Union men of Louisiana latve addressed to Congress and the North, but it is not exaggerated. The Government has indeed fallen into shame when such a cry for help is forced from the persecuted loyalists of the Soath. They pass by the President: to him they vainly called for aid, and in reply he abandoned them to their enemies. The State has been surrendered to the reproclamation which was an additional source of intimidation; and Mr. King asked the President of there might not be means through the military commander of the Department to restor peace and order to the distracted people."

-We cannot believe the President will lend himself to the uses of these desperadoes. Can be desire more of the kind of reputation which the New-Orleans massacre has given him? Gov. Fletcher is the servant of the Constitution and laws of Missouri and he will faithfully fulfill his trust, unless crushed out by a conjunction of Presidential usurpation and Rebel butchery as Gov. Wells has been,

"Gov. King" (who was never chosen Governor) asserts that a "faction" has "deprived the people of Missouri of both civil and religious liberty." How religious?" The Constitution of Missouri provides that public teachers of religion in that State must swear that they never aided nor sympathized with the Rebellion. That is the sole excuse for "Gov. King's" accusation. Every one's conscience tells him whether he was a Rebel or not; and he takes the oath or not as he chooses. If he takes it, he can preach; if not,

Gov. King says "three-fourths" of the loyal Missourians "are now disfranchised." The returns will prove this a gross falsehood. Missouri in 1860 polled for President 165,518 votes. That was a desperate contest, and every vote was cast that could be had. In 1864-the War having meantime sent thousands of her voters to bloody graves, and driven thousands more (as Rebel soldiers) away from the State-the total vote for President was 103,302. The new Constitution had not then been adopted; and eight counties gave anti-Lincoln majorities, McClellan recciving 31,626 votes.

Here, then, we have data whereby to test the untruth of "Gov. King's "assertions. If "threefourths of the loyal votes" are unregistered, the vote polled will be very light indeed. We predict that it will exceed 100,000, unless the Rebels close the polls by force of arms. And they are far more likely to sically strong, and there vote old Price's army several imes over. Give Gen. Hancock such orders as were sent, a month since from Washington to New-Orleans, and they will carry the election or drown the polls in

The Times continues:

The Times continues:

"The country has had occasion to know something of the se bet-beaded and reckless men in Missouri who call themselves Redicals. Every one must remember how they badgered and wollied Pracident Lincoln for nearly two years until, at last, even that all-patient and all-enduring man was driven almost out of his wite and entirely out of his patience by them. And he was forced to precide them from coming into his presence, and determined neither to histon to them, nor accede to their demands, however great might be their importunity, their threats or their fary. They kept the State in an uprear during this extre Administration; and it now seems as if to confusion they would add wide-apread and sanguinary strife, so as in some way to accomplish their selfsir purposes."

—Mr. Lincoln was not the choice of the Missouri

-Mr. Lincoln was not the choice of the Missouri Radicals for President in 1864. "Solitary and alone," they cast the vote of that State for President in the Baltimore Convention for ULYSSES S. GRANT. But they promptly acquiesced in the decision of the majority, and gave Lincoln her electoral vote by 40,050 July, 1861, threw up lucrative offices under our City appority. We trust Mr. Lincoln's "oft-enduring" Government to become officers in the Robel army: patience was not tried by that proof of their "hot-Gen. Archibald C. Niven of Sullivan County, who headed and restless "disposition. And, having been I wrote a latter to his morter to disgade him from I the witnesses and view of fire thousand multiplet I to Survey as exercipalty was affect to a unionly of the Unit would search to anything the search of the search

arsons and butcheries like those of Quantrell's raid on Lawrence, we must not expect them to be as forgiving toward Rebels as many of us are at the North.

THE LOYAL CONVENTION AND THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA. The South has no better friend than the Union party. The loyal men cannot be more anxious for the time when the Rebel States may again take equal rank in the Government than are the leaders of the party. There is perfect concord between the patriots of both sections of the country, and the Southern Unionists have as earnestly protested against the immediate admission of their States, without just conditions, as Thaddeus Stevens himself. We know that such papers as The Evening Post would gladly make trouble between the Northern and Southern divisions of the Union party, but there is no cause of quarrel. The best Southern men earnestly indorse the main policy of Congress, and we of the North give the warmest support to the great movement which the Convention of Loyal Southern ers will begin. The welcome which the Union League of Philadel-

phia will give to the Convention is as strong proof of this harmony of sentiment as could be given, for the League may honestly claim to represent the Union party, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the North. We know of no body of men who, during the war, displayed a nobler determination to uphold the Government. Its influence grew to be immense; it sent regiment after regiment to the field, and led with enthusiasm the loyal people of the State. In the darkest hours of the war, the Government never asked soldiers from Philadelphia that the League did not answer with a regiment. As it then sustained the Union, so does it now, and we are heartily glad that it will give to the Convention a reception which will be worthy of the North. At a recent meeting, the League adopted a series of resolutions, emphatically declaring the principles of the party, and an address to the members of the Convention, which eloquently assures them of the appreciation and aid of the Union party. It recognizes this Convention as the first organized effort of the Union men of the South to effect the restoration of the Rebel States. They are now in a minority, it is true, and with little political influence at home, but as true friends of the Republic during the Rebellion, their counsels should have vast influence with the North. When the Southern States are fully restored, it will be through the intelligent and liberal efforts of her loyal men, working with the National Union party. The Convention, therefore, deserves the kindest and most cordial welcome, and we are glad that the League of Philadelphia has so well expressed the feelings of the Union party. It speaks

#### ARKANSAS.

We presume that Col. J. M. Johnson (Union) is besten for Congress in the Western District by the Hon. A. B. Greenwood (ex-Rabel), though our returns are but-partial. Here are the returns at hand:

Johnson..... 324 Franklin, Washington and Yell Counties reported Congressman of old and a Rebel during the Ovil War,

(pro-Rebel) has just been appointed by President Johnson a Collector of Internal Revenue, vice a Rad-

in which Johnson commanded a Union regiment of

## ical, removed. GEN. CUSTAR'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Geo. A. Custar, having chosen to place himself at the head of a movement intended to rally the Boys in Blue to the support of Johnson's policy of 'restoration" on the Philadelphia Platform, his opinions are invested with a factitious consequence. W make room, therefore, for his testimony, five months ago, before the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. It is as follows:

Major Gen, George A. Custar swora and examined.

Gestion — State whether you have been in any part of the States lately in rebellion. If so, in what part and what apacity. Answer. -I have been in Texas and Western Louislana, to

command of cavalry.

Q. State from your own personal knowledge, and from such information as you have received from subordinate officers, what are the present temper and disposition of the propts of Texas, in regard to the power and authority of the United.

A. I do not regard the disconition of the majority of the people for and the General Government as at all friendly. To and denied the accessions of the form poster of the Government is not permitting them to rescently those places in Congress which they sole married reclamated fire years ago, and to uphoid which course ther have been fighting the just five years.

Q. What would be the condition of foral men in Texas now, the case the military protection now afforded were withdrawn.

iron the State?

A. I would not consider it eafs for a loyel man to live in Terms, at least in that portion. I have visited, after the troops were withdrawn.

Q. What to the disloyal people desire upon the subject; are they willing to have the troops remain, or success for have willing to have the troops remain, or ancious to have withdrawn? They are very anxious to have them withdrawn. They say

A. Ther are very actions to have them is contained to the there is no longer any occasing for them, if any necessity ever existed, and thet it is an imposition upon the people for the Government to keep them there. And this assertion, that there was no necessity for the troops, has been made ever since if first entered the state.

Q. State, as fully as you are able, what were the condition acatiments, and disposition of the people of Terus toward the General Government at the time you went into the State, and what they are now. And, if any change has occurred, give any objection as to the reason of that change.

O. State, as fally as you are able. That were the condition and insents, and disposition of the people of Texas toward the General Government at the time you went into the State, and what they are now. And, if any change has occurred, give your opinion as to the reason of that change.

A. So long as the policy of the Government toward the Southern States seemed undeveloped or unknown, the most submissive feeling was everywhere prevalent. Those who had been engaged in rebellion, particularly those who had been engaged the course of the Government as magnanimous in the extreme, and for more generous than they had reason to expect. After it was seen what policy was to be pursued toward the leaders, and toward the Somitern States generally, they assumed a more defining position, assailed the diosention, they assumed as more defining position, assailed the diosention of the wastern of provisional Governments which had been established in the South, were opposed to the focation of reops in their midst, and were opposed to the focation of systus of the Freedman's Barreau. And this feeling centioned to grow and manifest itself more strongly, day by day. I think their opposition to the Government and disloyelty is an openly visible and as plainly manifest now as it was in 1861. The majority, or at least is large proportion, of those who have taken the oath of sile-giane to the General Government, do not hesitate to assert that they do not regard it as binding, but maintain for some unknown reason, that the oath has been forced upon them, and was taken only with a view of obtaining protection under it.

Q. State your opicion is to whether or not the lenient policy which has been pursued toward the Rebels has been beneficial to that country, or other wice.

A. In my opinion, it has been very detrimental, not o

CONCUR.

What, in your judgment, would have been the effect as to the development of Union feeling and arrength in that State if the development of Union feeling and arrength in that State if there had been, up to this time, a military government preserved there adequate for the preference in the Union people in the expression and advocacy of their Union views and feelings.

A. Had military rule prevailed. I am confident that the strength of the loyal party would have steadily increased, while the opposing party would have undergone a corresponding decrease until in course of time, treason would become an popular, and traiters would not be chosen as effice holders.

inpopular, and traiters would not be chosen as office in there is no disguising the fact that loyalty at the Sor secung a be word and reproach to those who have the c

with a first many many a same strength branch is dark in the property again.

people in Texas to second without war, do 'you suppose they would prefer to stay in the Union or go out?

A. I think they would prefer to go out.

Q. Suppose the Faderal Government were to withdraw all interference in the affairs of the State, into whose hands would the political power of the country go?

A. It would be at once transferred into the hands of the most prominent Rebels. Of the truth of this I do not entertain a doubt.

A. It would be at once transferred into the hands of the mest prominent. Rebels. Of the trath of this I do not entertain a doubt.

Q. Do you think that any outspoken Union man could be elected to Congress in Texas?

A. I do not think that any man but one who had destinguished himself in his opposition to the Federal Government, could be elected—certainly no loysi man could; spine months ago they were willing to make a sacrifice of their opinions, for the time being, if by so doing—by sending a man who would be accepted—they could rerain their former place in the Union; but they do not seem to think now that even that is necessary, and in case of an election I think they would select a man of their choice, and that man would be disloyal.

Q. What, in your judgment, is the best policy for the Government to pursue in reference to those parts of the South as to which you have testified.

A. I do not regard the people in that portion of the South, ern country in which I have been as in a proper condition, of as manifesting a proper state of feeling, to be restored to their former rights and privileges under the General Government. And I do not think they have been sufficiently taught the coormity of the crime they have been sufficiently taught the coormity of the crime they have been sufficiently taught the coormity of the crime they have been sufficiently taught the coormity of the crime they have been sufficiently taught the sominatin control of those States that were in rebellion until it is thoroughly satisfied that a loyal seatiment prevails as at least a majority of this inhabitants—that certainly does not exist now; and when allowed representation, none but boyal men abould be admitted as Representatives. Five years ago the forfeited their share in the General Government. Barriage waget a bloody and determined war for four years to carry out their designs against the Government, and having failed up to the cresson time to manifest a panitent spirit for the great crime committed against the nation, or to give

We find the following paragraph republished in THE TRIBUNE soon after its original appearance in The Louisville Journal (Oct. 18, 1863).

"THE WIFE OF SENATOR AND REW JOHNSON FLOGGED BY JOHNSON ENGINEER. A Tennessee paper says that Andy Johnson is very bitter against the Seossionists. Whether he is so or not, he has certainly had enough to make him bitter. A band of the Rebeis went to his house in East Tennessee, with the avowed intention of hanging him, and, not finding him at home, there is a small hickory miths in the woods and scowinged with it the body of his mife. Who could wonder if the outraged husband, were to raise his cleaneded right hand toward God's firms meat, and swear to wage a war of extermination against the infernal miscreants!" "THE WIFE OF SENATOR AND THE JOHNSON

-"As meek as Moses" is a proverbial expression, although that patriarchal generalissimo did "slay the Egyptian and hide him in the sand." Our modern "Moses" evidently adheres to the new dispensation. We should very much like to know, as a mere matter of historical interest and moral curiosity, whether any of "the infernal miscreants" who operated upon the above interesting domestic occasion, had seats in the Philadelphia Convention - whether Andy's right hand" still remains "clenched t"-whether the President over thinks of that rope from the end of which he came so near daugling !-whether he ever swore half so fiercely "to wage a war of exterminaion" against Rebels as he has sworn to root out the Radicals!" If so, we must say that we do not think his swearing amounts to much, and do not feel scared by it at all. We were a little bothered by the omission at first, but we now understand why Messrs. Diz, Doolittle, Raymond & Co. thought it quite dunecessary to say a word for the Blacks, to whose valor in part this eminent firm owes the power and privilege of holding a National Convention at all. We have been enlightened (certainly for the first time on any subject) by Gov. Pickens (of Fort Summajorities for Greenwood, who was a Democratic ter memory), who tells us in prophetic terms the fate to the Black race, as follows: 1. They "will be driven down to the alluvial

bottoms of our rivers." 2. Thence down " to the sea-coast and warmer sec-

tions." How "warm" the "sections" will be, we do not know, but we suppose the Governor was thinking of a place which is not to be mentioned "to ears

3. Arrived at " the sea-coast" the race will "finally live on shrimps, oysters, and fish." 4. This lenten died giving out, "the race will

finally perish." -Thus we see that the future of the Black is not a question of morality, of equity, or of civil polity at all. The last negro will go with the last "shrimp or oyster." The Philadelphia Convention was not called to consider the propagation and preservation of

The N. Y. Times says that, during our late civil

shell-fish, and Mr. Raymond and friends not being Naturalists did right to ignore the whole subject.

"Mr. Greeley wanted new 'leaders.' He was always fling at Mr. Lincoln. He was doubtful about the result of the was; and, in an hour of peril, he proctained his doubts to a public meeting."

- Supposing all this to be true, did "Mr. Greeley" opose that Mr. Lincoln should be de a dictator installed in his stead? Does The Times remember who did? If so, let no modesty preclude

We serre deeply distressed and alarmed by the bad management of the forces of the Union through a good part of our great contest, but especially in its early stages. We saw immenso resources so unskillfully employed as to be nearly wasted. We did apprehend that such management, which did prove disastrous, would prove fatal to the National cause. The Times saw and felt as we did. Its remonstrances (for instance) against the stand-still policy which so long prevailed at Washington, were as pointed and emphatic as ours. But, when a move was at length made, with our forces so dispersed and mismanaged as to invite the utterly needless disaster of Bull Run, then The Times ignored its own recent, reiterated demands for an advance, and joined in the bowl against Tux TRIBUNE for just such demands. That is The Times's

The Especies says, with reference to THE TRIBUNE: The Editor gives no reason why he advises negroes to ree their voting upon white men, while he advises the women

-Well, Sir! if Women were denied admission to the Common Schools, excluded from public conveyances, theaters, &c., and every way treated thy Men as a loathed, despised, inferior race, we should advise them to claim, and exercise the Right of Suffrage. Nay: if Women were habitually disparaged and revited by Men, as the Blacks are by The Ecpress and its confreres, we should insist that the Right of Suffrage was indispensable to their protection and | Beecker, security. Will you let your readers see this !

ment that the Secretary of the Treasury had i sued any order against the payment of bounties to soldiers under the act of Congress; but the denial is not true. We have reason to affirm that this order was put forth, and was found in the hands of one of the Secretary's subordinates. The withhelding of the report favorable to the payment of bountles by the Commission of Secretary Stanton's appointment, meets this view of the case exactly. It can hardly be disguised that the Government had seriods intent to injure the soldiers in order to rob the Radicals of any fame that might accrue from the payment of soldiers before the Fall elections.

It looks now as if Gen. Grant had been trapped into the company of the President and Mr. Reverdy Johnson on Saturday last, in order to give countenance to the Philadelphia Convention. If there was a trick. The General made no speech, and gave no opinion.

"The cable," says The Times, "like all other commercial and industrial appliances of the time, is against the Radical faction. They ought to cut it." The rope was once against the opposite faction, if The Times will remember.

Gen. Baird's report of the New-Orleans riot will surely be published! After Gen. Sheridan's earnest request that it should not be suppressed, the Pres.

# WASHINGTON.

No More Rations to be Issued to Freed men and Refugees After October 1.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HOWARD DEFINITELY

AGREED UPON. .

Receiving Their Bounties. IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE PREEDMEN'S BURKAU.

An Administration Trick to Prevent Soldiers

The following important order was to-day issued by Gen. Howard:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFFORES FREEDMEN | AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1896. CIRCULAR No. 10,-In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that on and after the let day of October next, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals, and to the orphan asylams for refugees and freedmen already existing. and that the State officials, who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be carefully notified of this order so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freed men as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

O. O. Howard, Major-General, Commissioner.

CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL OF GEN. HOWARD. The removal of Gen. Howard from the head of the Freedmen's Barean seems to be a settled fact. Gen. Tillson the man who, while commanding the District of Georgia, re fased to allow a procession of colored citizens of Augusta, theorgis, to enter the cemetery, and decorate the graves of Union soldiers buried there, is selected as Gen. Howard's suc cessor. It is said that the position was offered to Gen. Stool-man, but the General aspires to something higher; nothing but the pertfolio of the War Department will suit his ambition. While there is a prospect of Secretary Stanton being put out of the Cabinet, Steedman will accept of no office. Gea. Howard's position is one of responsibility, and to be relieved will, I am sure, he very acceptable to the General. Gen. Till-son will be here soon. It would be a good idea for some one to hant up his war record for the purpose of explaining why he should be retained as a General in the service, while so many with more national records of fighting men should be ignored REAPPREMATION OF TREASURY STATEMENTS - AN

ATTEMPTED POLITICAL GAME UPON SOLDIERS. The contradiction telegraphed over the country by the Associated Press, fast night, to the effect that the Sears tary of the Treasury had not issued an order forbidding the payment of hematics under the late not of Congress is in staff nafounded. Such an order was in the possession of the Second Anditor last week The further statement that the Treasury Department is awaiting the conclusion of the report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of War, to ascertain if the law would justify the payment of the bountles, and to frame rules governing the disbursements, is also a missiatement. The facts are as stated in the dispatches two night ago. The report of this Commission was rest to be made on Monday, and instead it was withheld by the President. The report was in favor of the payment of be bounties. The whole thing was a secret effempt to proved the payment of any bounties until after the Fall elections, as in the mean time, to create the impression that Congressidid not really intend any payment, but simply passed some unmeaning words by which to deceive the soldiers and obtala their votes. The chances are that the unexpected exposure of this transaction will secure the publication of this It is said, however, that there is a settled decruins tion in Administration circles to prevent the Republican party from receiving any of the good will which would spring from the general payment of bounties before the election.

THE REASON OF GEN. GRANT'S PRESENCE AT THE WALF HOUSE ON SATURDAY.

The Johnsonites have been making a good deal of political capital out of the presence of Gen. Grantat the White House last Saturday, when the Committee from the Philadel phia Convention waited on the President and presented him with an official copy of the proceedings of that body. It now comes to light that Gen. Grant was not present at the time of his own second, but through the trick of Mesers. Johnson and Seward, and their political tools. It seems that just before the appointed time came for the inferview, the President dispatched one of his private secretaries to Gen. Grant, saying he desired to see him on important business. Of course the General hastened over to the White House, and when he reached it the Philadelphia Conrention was ordered by Marshal Gooding to assemble in the East room. The President was then awaiting the arrange meats of the Committee, and it was in this menuer that Gos Grant was entrapped into a supposed indersement of the

ORN. CURTAR.

Gen. Custar has finished his mission here, and has gone home. When last seen he was standing in the half of Willard's Hotel, receiving the congratulations of a sumerous at of Camarhead friends, he just having received his on rion as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Reguler Army. This is but reward for the part he has enacted in the establishment of the new Johnson party. The General is glad to leave the city, the republication of his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee as to the condition of Texas and Louisi ana in a daily paper, having worried him dreadfully

AN INSIGNIFICANT JOHNSON MEETING. Although a notice appeared in the city papers this morning stating that the Copper-Johnson soldiers' meeting, to be held in front of the City Hall this evening, would be postponed so that it could mingle with the mess meeting of eitizens on Saturday evening, a small number of soldiers, &c., assembled and Col. O'Birne was called to the addressed the meeting, but judging from wha and altereiber, the whole thing turned out a ridioulous fares One soldier addressed the Chair, and stated that he desired his address to be taken, and his slice of bread and butter to be

annt around in the morning. ORATORS FOR THE SOLDIERS' (JOHNSON) CONVENTION The following named gentlemen have been designated by the committee appointed for the selection of orators for the Settlers' and Sallors' Convention to be held at Clereland, Ohfo, on the 17th of September: Major-Gen, Thomas Ewing jr., of Kanyas; Major-Gen. Lovell H. Roussoan of Kentucky: Major-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden of Kentucky, Col, and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio; Major Gen. James B. Steedman of Ohlo; Col. George W. McCook of Ohio; Major Gen. John A. Dix of New York; Brig. Gen. Charles G. Halpins of New-York; Col. George Sykes of Penusylvania; Col. T. T. Crittendon of Missouri; Col. H. C. Brockmejer of Missouri; Brig. Gen. John L. Swift Massa-chusatts; Col. Albert W. Bradbury of Maine; Brig. Gen. T. N. Osborne of Illinois; Major-Gen. Sol. Meredith of Indiana Col. George Gray of Michigan; Brig.-Gen. S. T. Magraety of Cincinnati, Ohio, For Chaplain, the Rev. Henry Ward

WEED OUTGENERALED BY DIX. Thurlow Weed arrived here this morning. He and It has been denied by the agents of the Govern- | Raymond were particular favorites with the Mogul at the White House to day. The interview was long, and, it is supposed, very interesting. Thurlow's ostensible ness here is to arrange plans for the action of the new Copperhead and renegade Republican party, but his real business is to fix his candidate for the Naval office at New-York. He has been unsuccessful

however-Col. Wm. B. Ludlew having received the appoint-

ment. Weed made a hard fight but had to succumb. Gan.

Div was Ludlow's friend, and he has the pleasure of having

beaten the great trickster Thurlow. He and Raymond foe RAYMOND AND OTHERS LAYING PLAN

The work of reconstruction has already commenced in New-York. The Hon. Henry Raymond and others from that State have been been here for a day or two, and have succeeded in fixing a few of the Congressional Districts of

COLLECTOR PUTPAN TO ER SUPERARDED. E. Smith of the Eith District leaves here to-night

with the necessary documents to oust George P. Putnam as Collector. Some other changes in other parts of the State bare indeed, the puppet pullers did not manage their man, bee made and others would have been but that recenct occurrences have thrown a coubt upon the standing some in those quarters who had been consted in. THE WEITM HOUSE. The White House was as usual crowded to-day.

> friends on political business. About 3 p. m. all were admitted and disposed in quick order. Ex-Gor. Pratt of Margiand, Gen. Rousseau, Kentucky's fighting son. Low C Campboli and delegation of Alabamians all obtained interview, A delegation of California politicians are here,

> The morning was occupied by the President in receiving

erranging a now set of appointments for that State I state to marke up, and allthing Radioal office belater with in